REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Request for Continued Examination:

The applicant respectfully requests continued examination of the above-indicated application as per 37 CFR 1.114.

1. Rejection of claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 10-12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishifuji et al (US 6,061,389, hereafter Ishifuji) in view of Gerten et al. (US 6,760,319, hereafter Gerten).

Response:

Independent claims 1 and 11 have been amended to overcome this rejection.

Claim 1 now recites the limitations of:

> "before the radio device changes frequencies from a current time slot to a next time slot the standby frequency channel parameters for the next time slot and the connection frequency channel parameters for the next time slot are stored in the first and second register sets respectively, such that when the link state of the radio device changes in the current time slot, the link state controller switches the multiplexer so that the selected frequency parameters for the next time slot are loaded into the working register set in the current time slot."

Claim 11 now recites the limitations of:

> "inputting the selected frequency channel parameters for the next time slot into the frequency channel controller in the current time slot when the link state of the radio device changes in the current time slot for controlling the radio device during the next time slot."

These amendments to claims 1 and 11 are fully supported in Figure 2 of the instant application and the corresponding paragraphs [0024] to [0030] of the

specification, and no new matter is added.

The amended claims state that the selected frequency parameters for the next time slot are loaded into the working register set (which feeds the frequency channel controller) during the current time slot and before the next time slot starts. Thus, the frequency parameters are switched so quickly, that the frequency parameters are switched and loaded into the working register set when the link state changes in the current time slot.

As noted by the examiner on page 3 of the Office action dated 11/16/2007, Ishifuji does not disclose that "the link state controller switches the multiplexer according to the link state of the radio device for the next time slot so that the selected frequency parameters are loaded into the working register set".

As Gerten mentions in column 6, lines 25-32, a remote Bluetooth audio device (RBA) will leave the radio keyed for an additional fraction of a second in order to identify interferers. Gerten goes on to explain in column 7, lines 7-20 that this additional fraction of a second is used to modify the hopping sequence of a master and slave device. During this time, Gerten teaches identifying M channels to be avoided out of a total of N channels, and loading an alternate register bank with N-M synthesizer code words for the remaining N-M channels.

Unlike the claimed invention, Gerten teaches that an extra fraction of a second is required for modifying the hopping sequence because the process of identifying the M channels to be removed and loading the alternate register bank with N-M synthesizer code words for the remaining N-M channels is performed on the fly. Thus, as the Examiner states in the fourth paragraph of page 5 of the Office action dated 11/16/2007, Gerten teaches "stopping for a time slot to measure interference and then reconfiguring the transmitting frequencies of the next time slot."

In contrast, the present invention according to claims 1 and 11 input the selected frequency channel parameters for the next time slot into the frequency channel controller in the current time slot when the link state of the radio device changes in the current time slot for controlling the radio device during the next time slot. As such, the selected frequency parameters are immediately loaded into the working register set, and no delay is needed after the current time slot is finished.

In summary, due to the above reasons, the applicant submits that the combination of Ishifuji and Gerten does not teach all of the claimed limitations contained in the currently amended claims 1 and 11. Therefore, claims 1 and 11 are patentable over the combination of Ishifuji and Gerten.

Furthermore, claims 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, and 12 are dependent on claims 1 and 11, and should be allowed if claims 1 and 11 are allowed. Reconsideration of claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 10-12 is therefore respectfully requested.

2. Rejection of claims 2, 5, 9, and 13 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claims 2, 5, 9, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishifuji and Gerten in view of Belanger et al. (US 5,729,680).

Response:

Claims 2, 5, 9, and 13 are dependent on claims 1 and 11, and should be allowed if their respective base claims are allowed. Reconsideration of claims 2, 5, 9, and 13 is therefore respectfully requested.

3. Rejection of claim 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishifuji and Gerten in view of Orava (US 6,829,288).

Response:

Claim 6 is dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claim 6 is therefore respectfully requested.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Sincerely yours,

Winston Hsu Date: 12/21/2007

Winston Hsu, Patent Agent No. 41,526
P.O. BOX 506, Merrifield, VA 22116, U.S.A.
Voice Mail: 302-729-1562
Facsimile: 806-498-6673
e-mail : winstonhsu@naipo.com

Note: Please leave a message in my voice mail if you need to talk to me. (The time in D.C. is 13 hours behind the Taiwan time, i.e. 9 AM in D.C. = 10 PM in Taiwan.)